Business Motices.

FELTON-ST. FIRE.-NEW-YORK, Feb. 10, 1855. FULTON-ST. FIRE.—
Mr. S. C. HERRING—Sits: We take much pleasure in inform you that the Nafe purchased of you the let January.

For measured from the suins of the fire of the 5th int. at N. 149.

Fulton-st. Although it had been emblected to the most included best and dut remained in the ruiss myward of 6th hours. all the books and yaseers were found to be in a legislac conditional though not fit for future use. The best bills were in a citate of perfect preservation. We shall ourchase another Safe of you in a few days. Respectfully wouns.

J. M. FAIRCHILD & CO., Booksel ers and Pohl'ishers.

No. 12 N. Nesan at

H. B. The above was a single flace Sare, made by me years ago, and can now be seen at my store and computed my literavez Dought Flange Parkey Calassine Sa warranted superior to say a them, and which can only be in the city at the old established Dépôt, Green Block, core to the control of th FULTON-ST. FIRE.

The Safe mentioned above that preserved the books papers and money of Messes J. M. Fatrichid & Co. was one of "Wildar's Patent Salamanders," and made by S. C. Herring, whose right to make this celebrated Fire proof Safe caused on the 24 September last, and are now for sale at No. 164 Posriat, by
B. G. Wilder & Co. Patentees and Manufacturers.

HOLLOWAY'S PH.LS.-A certain remedy for Liver and Stomach Complisite. The daughter of Mrs. Farior, of Henry t. N.Y., was for three erars in a deplerable state of health, selfering from her liver and stomach, neven weeks ago she commenced the use of stottoward's Fittles, and is perfectly cured. Sold at the Manufactricis, No. 56 Maiden-iane. New, York, and No. 244 Strand. London, and by all Druggists, at 25 cents, 623 cts, and 41 per box.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE for Feb. 17.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE for this

ek contains the following:

I. EDITORIALS: The Great Conspiracy: Crimean Prospects, Picture Suyles; Cameron; The Great Pacer; Reform in School Hours &c.

II. ONE WEEK LATER NEWS FROM EUROPE: Arrival of the steamships Atlantic and Pacific; Important Delates in the Journous; Impeachment of the Ministry; State of Negotiations on the 25d; The Wat.

III..THE STATE OF EUROPE: Letter from OurOwn

IV .. GREAT BAITAIN: Komuth to the Society of Friends

in Great Britain.

V. FRANCE: Americans at Paris; Letters from Our Own Correspondents.

VI. CALIFORNIA: Late and Interesting News from the Pacific side, by the arrival of the creatistics North Stars and Northern Sight.

VII. HAVANA: Expected Arrival there of Gen. Quitman and his liveding Army.

and his Invading Army.

VIII. REVIEW OF THE WEEK: Giving, in a condensed

and most conspicuous form, the latest and about in portant events that have transpired in the Grey. United States, and Mexico.

IX. POLITICAL NEWS: New York; Connecticut; Illinois; Celifornia, Washiogton.

X. OUR DIPLOMACY IN EUROPE: Letter from Our Our Control of the Control

Own Correspondent

XI. NEW PUBLICATIONS: The Englishwoman in Russia, by A Lady; Volfert's Roset, and other Papers.
Now First Collected, by Washington Irving.

XII. WASHINOTON IN CRAYON: Letter from Our Own Correspondent.

XIII. CASS: Letter from Our Own Correspondent.

XIV. KANSS AND SLAVERY: Letter from Our Own Correspondent.

Correspondent.

XV...EMERSON ON SLAVERY.

XVI...COL BENTON TO THE YOUNG MEN.

XVII...A VISIT TO THE STATE SCHOOL for IDIOTS.

XVIII...THE TRIBURE DESCRIBED BY ONE OF ITS

READERS: Letter from A Constant Reader. XIX.. THE SEWING GIAL.
XX.. LETTER FROM FANNY FERN.

XXI. HOW TO RAISE AND FEED FOWLS: Letter from Our Own Correspondent. from Our Own Correspondent.

XXII..NORTH AND SOUTH: By Mrs. Gaskell, author of Mary Barton, Buth Cranford

Mary Barton, Ruth, Cranford, &c.

XXIII. REVIEW OF THE MARKETS: Reports of the
Stock, Grain, Provision, and Cattle Markets; very
faily and specially reported for The Tribune.

Single copies, in wrappers, can be obtained at the counter
in the Publication Office this morning. Price 54; cents.

Suszeriffox.—One copy for one year, \$2; three copies
\$5; five copies, \$5; ten copies, \$12.

New-Mork Daily Tribung

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1855.

The Daily Transuse is sent to subscribers, by mail, at \$6 per appure.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUSE is published on Tuesday and Friday of each week, and sent to mail subscribers at \$3 per annum; two copies for \$5; five copies for \$1; 25.

The Werkly Trainunk is sent to subscribers, by mail, at \$2 per annum; three copies for \$3; five copies for \$88; ten copies for \$12.

Set; ten copies for \$12; twenty capies, when sent to one address, \$20. Subscriptions, is all cases, psyable in advance

CONGRESS, YESTERDAY.

SENATE, Feb. 15 .- Mr. Seward asked the consideration of the bill regulating the carriage of rassengers in eteamships and other vessels. This bill scribes that no greater proportion of passengers than one person to every two tuns register of the ship shall be carried in any manufactory to the United States; and that to such passenger shall be appropriated no less than sixteen superficial feet of space, clear of goods or baggage. The hight between the docks to be no less than six feet. No vessel to be allowed more than two tiers of berths, parallel with the side of the vessel. The bill further provides for adequate ventilatory appliances to passenger vessels of It is specified further that all vessels employed as aforesaid, shall have on board for the use of such passengers, at the time of leaving the last port whence such vessel shall sail, well secured under deck for each passenger, at least fifteen pounds of good navy bread, ten pounds of rice, ten pounds of oatmeal, ten pounds of wheat flour, ten pounds of peas and beans, thirty-five pounds of po-tators, one pint of vinegar, sixty gallons of frosh water, ten pounds of salted pork, free of bone-all to be of good quality, and a sufficient supply of fuel for cooking. One-tenth of the above to be served out to each passenger weekly, and in default of the same, or of any part thereof, said passenger may recover in due process of law, the sum of \$3 per day from the Captain or owners of such vessel. The Captains of passenger-ships are provided with adequate power to preserve health and cleanliness on board their ves-. The Collector of the port of arrival is empowered to authorize suitable persons to accertain whether the have been carried into effect. Modifications to the above are specified in regard to vessels sailing to or from ports in the Pacific. foregoing provisions are to be carried into effect by suitable penalties for their non-fulfillment. All former acts upon this subject are repealed. After a short debate the bill was laid over. The bill to increase the salaries of Supreme Court Judges passed by 30 to 15. The Foreign Relations Committee reported in favor of giving \$25,000 to Com. Perry for his diplomatic services. The Pacific Railroad bill came up, and Mr. Douglas's substitute, proposing as an amendment, and will be considered to-day.

House, Feb. 15 .- The Mail Steamer Appropriation bill was taken up, and Mr. Olds offered an ameadment, appropriating \$858,000 for the transportation of the mails from New-York to Liverpool and back, and repealing that part of the deficiency bill of 1850, nate the arrangement for the additional allowance to the Collins line, provided Collins and his associates shall proceed, with all due diligence, build another steamship in accordance with the terms of the contract, and have the same ready for mall service in two years from the passage of this act. If this steamship is not ready within the time mentioned, by reason of any neglect or want of any diligence on their part, then they shall carry the mails between New-York and Liverpool, from the expiration of said two years, every fortnight, free of charge to the Government, until the new steamship shall have commenced said service. A lively debate followed, in which Mr. Olds and Mr. Smith, of Virginia, indulged in some amusing personalities. No question was taken. Adjourned.

The Asia's mails arrived about I o'clock this merning. We give elsewhere a sketch of the debates in Parliament, some items from the War, and Commercial intelligence.

For Legislative proceedings of yesterday, see third page.

We print, at considerable length, this morning, the proceedings of the State Agricultural Society, which assembled yesterday in Albany. The pub-

lie will be glad to learn that B P. Johnson, Esq., is named for Corresponding Secretary. His knowledge and experience will be of great benefit to the Society, as they have already been.

A DANIEL COME TO JUGGMENT. Judge Parker's letter on the Cambridge Law School and the nomination of Mr. Edward G. Loring to a professorship in it, which will be found in another column, shows the Judge by no means deficient in the strategy of the bar as practiced by advocates most accomplished in the management of bad cases. Wholly unable to meet the point really in controversy, he endeavors to raise a side issue, under cover of which to mask the retrest of the Corporation to whom the long guns of the public press prove even more annoying than the carrowades by which

they were bombarded in the Board of Overseers. Let us remind the Judge that the point in question is not the precise verbal correctness of this journal in its statement of the case, but whether the Corporation of Harrard College, in basing on an alleged great increase of attendance on the Law School, the nomination of Mr Edward G Loring to a professorship in it, did not make a statement which, if true at all, was true only in a sense not at all to the purpose for which they made it. We do not see that upon this point Judge Parker essentially helps the case of the Corporation. Suppose he has detected a mote in our eye; that neither removes nor eclipses, nor winks out of sight the beam found by the Committee of the Overseers in the Corporation's vision.

We conjecture from one paragraph of Judge Perker's letter that he regards the comparison which, following the report of the Committee of the Overseers, we were led to make between the former and the present attendance on the Law School, as some imputation upon himself as a professor in it. We, therefore take this occasion to say that we fully coincide in the general. and next to universal, opini n that Judge Parker is every way excellently adapted to the place which he holds; and coinciding, also, with the equally general opinion of the inadequacy of his present colleagues, we think the fact that the School holds its own all that possibly could be expected under existing circumstances.

Our suggestion, borrowed also from the report of the Committee of the Overseers, of the employment, "as occasional lecturers on special subjects, of professional gentlemen of distin-"guished reputation, whose connection with it "might give an eclat to the School," the Judge characterizes as "an impracticable arrange-"ment," and he adds, curtly and pointedly, "the 'law cannot be taught by Lyceum lectures.' True enough. It is precisely on that ground that we objected to the original appointment of Mr. Loring as a lecturer, and to the subsequent attempt to make him Professor. The law cannot be taught by Lyceum lectures. Exactly so! and what, pray tell us, is Mr. Edward G Loring, more or less than a Lyceum lecturer? Will the Judge uncertake on his personal (not professional) veracity, to say that he ever heard of Mr. Loring as a lawyer? The law cannot be taught by Lyceum lectures; that is true; but still there is a choice even in Lyceum lectures; and between such as Mr. Loring delivers, and such as might perhaps be had from "professional gentlemen of distinguished reputation," we should imagine there is a difference worth attending to

Judge Parker further informs the public through us that he first recommended the change of Judge Loring from a lectureship to a professorsbip, which statement he makes in justice of Judge Parker's but one explanation occurs to us-just to the Corporation, no doubt, but not very complimentary. Judge Parker thinks the School needs a third professorship, and he is also one of that practical sort of persons who esteem half a loaf as better than no bread. Upon this point of a third professorship we dere say the Judge may be right. At all events, his deliberate opinion upon that point is entitled to much greater weight than any ordinary suggestion cursorily thrown out, or even than the argumentative suggestion of the Committee of the Overseers, whose thoughts were mainly on another point. Perhaps there ought to be a third professorship; but if so the reasons given by the Corporation for establishing it were neither candid ner hardly true, and Mr. Edward G. Loring is not the man whom Judge Parker ought to have for a colleague.

PALMETTO FOSSILS.

Fossil, literally speaking is what may be dug out of the earth. Its ordinary signification, however, is any petrifaction of animals or plants composing the globe's surface. Of these fossils the species, genera and families are more or less extluct. In less scient fic times they were set down to the account of "the plastic power of the earth," and were called Lapides idiomorphi. Lapides figurati, and more lately Lapides diluviani. Then they were called petrifacta, and Sir John Hill denomipated them extraneous or adventitious fossils. Upon this interesting branch of science as appli cable to her own soil. South Carolina has just produced the first number of "a superb work." secording to The Charleston Mercury edited by Professor Toumey, formerly State Geologist, at present Professor of Geology in the College of Alabama, and T. S. Holmes of the Charleston College, sided by Mr. Agassiz and others. Tois apparition of a scientific work in a region hitherto not proverbial for science should be handsomelyacknowledged. But it strikes us that it is incomplete, and does no sort of justice to the Fossilology of that region. Another superb work is needed, namely: on the Political and Social Fossils of South Sarolina, and, we dare say, it would be much more interesting than any Agassiz or Tou-

mey ever manufactured. The materials for such a production are ample: the South Carolina press, the pulpit, the forum, the legislative hall, the street and the house, could all contribute. The difficulty would be au embarras de richesse. Not to go further back than dear old Doctor Ramsay, what a world of fessils has the political soil of South Carolina turned up! There was McDuffie and his " 1 "bale theory," and his horror of the laboring classes, and his "Slavery the corner-stone of "Freedom;" then there was Dr. Cooper, who sprung a march on Agassiz in his scientific generalizations on woolly-heads; and there was Gen. Hamilton and his rainbow rhetoric, beautiful to listen to: and there was the sainted Calboun, who decided one man in every six now, and one in every whatever it-is-to-be sometime hence, was preordained to be a slave-chained, lashed hunted, and burned; and there is Mr. Taber, who

a State (tes Mr. Taber looked at the list of the present Legislature of Massachusetts? only thirty six lawyers, and the rest almost all laboring farmers and methanics-and Massachusetts is the heat governed State in the world); and there are all the British Free trade fossile, the present Gorernor included, who has decided, in his late Measage that South Carolina has not known such a financial crisis since 1837-then also blessed with Free trade; and then there are the fossils of the Southern Convention, our Amazonian friends; and then all the chiralry, who believe virtually in Locks's theory of divinely graduated Govern neut; there are the fossils of the dark ages -- the twenty odd thousand white adults who cannot read and write, not withstanding they live amid the blessings of Slavery; and then there are all the stand-still denizens of the fossilized plantations, villages, and town - what affluent details for the great fossilolegical work of the age! The Eocene, Mocene. and Priocene periods are beautifully displayed in elequent layers through all the social geology of the Palmetto paradise. What learned principals and assistants will commence the work?

Aprepos of these fossils-one of them appears to be in New-York, writing as "a literary correspondent to The Charleston Mercury. Judgiag

from this specimen the North must soon collapse:

"Botthe catastrophe is sworn to come to these purseproud and swolen communities. Their dangers are
far worse than ours at their hands. They are to be
strangled by the rising and rabid masses—possibly
may be made to sinfer a foretaste of what is their
full fare, when they have forced the Siave States to a
withcrawal from the Confederacy. Such an event
will be a cenousment whose terrors they cannot now
conceive. But when the masses do open their eyes
fully to such an event, then will their flugers become
claws, like these of Nebuchaduezzar, and of the
Beast record of in Revelations, and they will tear and
rend their philathbropists and false prophets to pieces.
All the signs concurr in preparing these people for the
condition of things to which such blind and false
tearders as these conducted the wretched people of
France, when Robe piecre and Marst became the inevitable signs of Divine Vengeauxe, for scourging
with whips and soor, buts, the sits and vices of a
siff pecked and rebelings nation.

The fossil has a fair claim to sit for his picture from this specimen the North must soon collapse:

The fossil bas a fair claim to sit for his picture as frontispiece to the new work which we trick should be produced without delay, as otherwise it would be too voluminous. Nothing this side of the day when the earth first came grunting out of chaos can be more thoroughly classed as petrifoc a than the above. It is worth all Dr. Abbott's museum of Egyptian antiquities-the sacred embalmed ages thrown into the barrain.

The Post charges as with being displeased at its mixing in the controversy regarding Freetrade in Turkey. What enappied ingratitude, when we had politely told our cotemporary we were glad to have it join in the discussion! It is rather hard to get on with an antagonist who is so ill-natured as to attribute ill-nature to every body on the other side. But still more difficult is it to get on with an opponent whose use of misrepresentation is free and facile. For in-

" It is the policy of the subject, be he Greek, Mar-It is the policy of the surject, to be teres, Maronte or Truk, to appear to be poor, to hide his weath not to display it in apparently lucrative enterprises If he seems to be rich, he is squeezed by the Pana, and then set aside, to be squeezed again as a soon a the again is in a condition to bear it. This is what This again is in a condition to bear TRIBUNE calls freedom of trade.

Is it necessary to the argument of The Post to misstate the position of an opponent, or only a habit it can't get over ! It knows perfectly well trat what we have been discussing in regard to Turkey is not real freedom of trade, but the sham system, claiming that title, which consists maluly a admitting British manufactures duty free while imposing all sorts of restrictions on internal commerce. Genuine Free trade never existed in Turkey and cannot begin so long as British Free trade is maintained. THE TRIBUNE never even implied that any but the latter sort was known there. In general that is a bad cause, which requires to be sustained by unfair statements and untrue insinuations.

Agein, in reference to the Sultan's attempt to introduce iron-making, we have the following

What right has THE THINGSE to say that a duty of twenty five per cent, would have insure it he success
of the Suitan's experimental furnace? None in the
world; it is an assertion made at a venture, without
any other warrant than the fancy of the journalist
who perted the article."

Now. The Post had of course perused one former article on this subject, having commented apon it at length, and should have known that the assertion in question was not made without warrant, and yet it is reckless enough we have repeatedly explained, the Turkish iron, made at this furnace, cost rather more than 50 plasters a quintal, while English iron, of stinilar quality, was selling at Constantinople at 42 pinsters, or something less than 20 per ceut. cheaper. This being the case, is it not plain that by impos irg a duty of 25 per cent, on the English iron, the Turkish would have become relatively cheaper in the market, so that it would have found buyers in preference; thus insuring the continuance and establishment of the manufacture? That it was simply for this reason that the furnace failed, is expressly stated by M. Ubicini, hierself a Freetrade writer, and an authority on Turkish

We make one more quotation from this curious

. Iron-mills went out of blast in this country under the tariff of 1842 when the specific duties on many do scriptions of from were from fifty to a hundred pe-cent, of their value. Why, even now, the broadclott with of this country cannot go on, even with a dary filling per cent, in their favor.

With regard to iron mills, the above assertion

may be true as to some few individual cases from accidental or personal causes; but as to the general state of the iron business during the period in question, the fact is that our domestic production of frou was more than tre ded under the action of the tariff of 1842. As for the broadcloth mills. The Post perfectly understands that this thirty per cent, duty in their favor is a juggle. since an equal duty is imposed on the Saxony wool, which is requisite in order to compete with foreign manufacturers. Our present tariff was made, not to protect American production, but to bein foreign matufacturers; and to cite any part of it as a fair illustration of Protection is like citing Munchausen as an illustration of the beauty of truth.

Mr. John B. Miller, of Utics, has been used very shabbily by the President, or the Senate, or both, and sets himself right through the columns of The Utica Observer, of which he is the editor. He was lately nominated as Secretary of Legation to Peru. Learning that there was opposition to him in the Senate, he telegraphed to the President, "Do not withdraw my name." But the command was not heeded. Miller's name was withdrawn-probably at the request of Douglas, Westbrook and others. As a matter of course, our aspiring friend feels badly; still, we don't has discovered that mechanics are unfit to govern | think he is entitled to much sympathy. He is

one of the mellowest of the Softs. He was once a Free-Seiler-in name, of course. It may be recollected that he was a member of the Committee og Resolutions at the last Soft State Coavention, and was one of the gentlemen who reported the remarkably definite one on the subject of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. Farther comment is unnecessary. He sold himse'f dirt-cheap, and has got dirt in pay.

The Union proves at length that Gen. Shields has been a brave soldier, wherefore the Legislature of Illinois have done a great wrong, we are told, in not reslecting him to the Senste. The Union seems to forget that, if the General behaved galiantly in the battles of Cerro-Gordo and Contreras, in the far more important battle of Nebrasks, he acted the part of a traitor and a coward. For that he is justly punished, and there is no occasion to shed a single tear over his memory.

Our advices from Albany are to the effect that a streamons effort is making to force Gov. Clark to respoint Mr. D. B. St. John to the office of Bank Su perintendent. Personal and official influence of every sort is brought to bear for the purpose. The parties to this attempt to course the Executive cannot furnish any good apology for the flagrant and repeated incompeterce of their protegé, but still seem to think he anght in some way to be supported at the expense of the State. Perhaps they are right in that; and, by way of compromise, we suggest that a gratuity equal to the amount of the salary and his commission on stock operations be paid him from the Tressury. while the office is filled by some one who is fit for it.

Mr. St. John's blundering mismanagement cost the public last year at least fifty thousand dollars, and it would have been a great saving to have paid him his salary for a few years as an inducement to retire to private life. Why not do that now? The Buffalo Commercial is entirely mistaken, we are authorized to say, in its statement that Mr. John Thompson is a candidate for the office of Bank Superintendent. He would not, under any inducement, accept it even if offered which it has not been. It would be the hight of folly in a man whose present business is worth \$50,000 per annum, to leave it for an office with a salary of \$2,500 per annum, and which is worth, including outside profits, not over \$10,000.

THE LATEST NEWS. RECEIVED BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

AN OPPOSITION TEMPERANCE BILL. Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Trib

ALBANY, Thursday, Feb. 15, 1855. Mr. Weed, this afternoon, moved a substitute for the Temperance bill. His bill provides that liquor shall not be sold in quantities less than five gallous, and in no case of sale shall it be drank on the premiscs where sold; makes drunkenness punishable by a fine of \$25 for the first offense, and for the second not less than \$50 per more than \$100; liquors owned by persons violating the law are forfeited; right to search given after conviction is had; persons arrested for intoxication on giving evidence where they got the liquor are discharged.

The question on instructing the Committee to substitute this bill for the one before the House was not taken, a motion to adjourn prevailing.

The bill was ordered to be printed and laid on the desks to-morrow afternoon.

The movement was somewhat unexpected on the pert of the friends of the original bill, and there was considerable feel ng and excitement manifested. The opponents of the original bill are disposed to favor the substitute, and strenuous efforts will be made to secure for it the votes of men committed to the original bill. But there should weigh well what they are about to do. If they vote for the orginal bill they will surely have discharged their dair If they vote for one less stringent, they may fied, too late, that but a part of their duty has been discharged.

COUNCIL OF KNOW-NOTHINGS.

Synacuse, Thursday, Feb. 15, 1855.

The Know Nothings are still in secret conclave, Nothing is known of their proceedings. Report says their meetings are to be permanently located at Syracuse.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP ISABEL AT CHARLESTON FROM HAVANA.

CHARLESTON, Thursday, Feb. 15, 1855.
The steamship Isabel arrived here this morning from Havana vis Key West, baving left Havana on the evening of the 10th. She brings advices to The Courier of the greatest importance

Great excitement existed at Havana in consequence of the discovery of the plot to assassinate the Captain General and his advisers at the Opera. On the 8th inst. Den Ramon Pinto, an intimate

lend of General Coucha's, was arrested, and thirtyfive other influential citizens; and on the 9th forty others were arrested. The Governor of Matanzas is also reported to have been arrested; also, Almeda, the rich planter of Trinidad; also, Marti, of A descent of Gen. Quitman upon the Island, with a

force of 8,000 men, was very much feared.

There was but little business doing in Sugar, the demand for Spain having ceased, and purchasers feeling unwilling to pay former rates. The stock in hand was eighty thousand barrels. Molasses was active at

The weather at Key West was pleasant, and there had been no heavy weather in the Gulf for several weeks past, and no disasters had occurred.

The U. S. steamer Princeton sailed from Key West for Pensacola on the 19th inst. The brig Perseverance had ran ashore near Key

West, but it was expected she would got off unassisted.

FURTHER FROM MEXICO. New-OBLEANS, Monday, Feb. 12, 1855.

By the steamship Orizaba, from Mexico the 5th inst., we have further Mexican news.

The Government troops have defeated Gen. Kahmerio, and a number of the rebels under his command being captured, were shot. Senta Auna offered to Gen. La Vega the temporary

charge of the Government, but he declined the honor.
The Government papers report that two thousand insurgents were put to flight in Zakollan. Shocks of an earthquake were felt at Vera Cruz and the City of Mexico on the 1st inst., and much

damage had been done to the public works. The French steamer has arrived at Vera Cruz, and

will take bome the followers of Count Boulbon.

FROM WASHINGTON. Wildington, Thursday, Feb. 15, 1855. The chief clerk of the Department of State, and

other officials, will be examined to morrow by the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, in reference to the services of Consuls abroad, in order to graduate the pay to those services respectively: but Sen-ators fear making changes on account of difficulty in obtaining the concurrence of the House at this late period of the seerion The French Sponation bill will not be vetoed.

There is a probability that the Senate will vote to give six months' notice to the Collins line of steamers,

terminate the mail contract.
The Lieutenant Generalship is likely to be vetoed.
Suffered Coust — John Fitch Mansfield, T. Walorth and W. R. Beebe, New York, were admitted

worth and W. K. Beebe, New York, were admitted Counsellors and Attorneys.

No. 50. Amos J. Bruce et al. vs. the United States. Error to the Circuit Court of Missouri. Judge Taney delivered the opinion of the Court, affirming the judgment of said Circuit Court.

No. 68. Moses Watger et al., appellants, vs. Truby. Argument commenced by Coxe for appellants, and continued by Brent and May for appelless.

FROM NASSAU.

CHARLESTON Thursday, Feb. 15, 1855.

The Courier has advices from Nassau, New Provience, to the 3d. The British schr. Gazelle, from Mamzss to St. Jago de Cuba. tanzas to St. Jago de Cuba was wreeked on the rocks at Mathewtown, Inagras during a gale on the noth December. The master was drowned and the crew saved with difficulty.

res saved with difficulty.

The American schr. Rebecca, of Rockland, Me, rom New-York for Turks Island, sprung a leak on he 24th, and was abandoned. The pussengers and rew were saved by sehr. Alfred F. Howe, of Boston, Toe brig Appleton of and for Swanson, from Stage, errived at Nassau on the 17th January leakang. The brig Tumo from Portland, Me, for Cuba, was otally lost at Abaco—material part of the cargo was

wed. The schr. Graybound, from Sants Cruz for Autorp, was lest at Hegsty Reef, Dec. 27. Some mate-

Schr. Lightfoot, from Boston for Mobils, arrived at Nassau Jan 26, leaking. Brig Eagle, from Tabasco for Boston, put into Nassau

m Jan. 27 for provisions. Ship Troms: Peckins, from Boston for Naw-Or-ans, arrived of Nassau Feb. 3, leaking. Crew ex-

Seventy per cent, salvage has been awarded in the age of the sohr. Grayhound.

Advices from Turks Library case of the sohr. Graybound.

Advices fr in Turks Island to Jan. 3 state that the cholers had appeared, and carried off 40 persons at Sait Cay. The disease had not reached Grand Turk.

RAILROADS AT CHICAGO—ADJOURNMENT OF THE LEGISLATURE.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Feb. 15, 1855.

The snow storm of vesterday has again blocked up the Illinois Central, the Chicago and Mississippi, and the Galena Railroads. The Galena is in a worse condition than before. One train was nearly all day in getting to the city limit.

dition than before. One trains was nearly all day in getting to the city limits

The Legislature has adjourned. The Governor has approved the prohibitory liquor law, and it will be voted on in June next.

GANG OF THIEVES BROKEN UP.

SUSQUENANA, PA., Wednesday Feb. 14.

A gang of youthful burglars, who have carried on their depredations for a year post in this vicinity, has been broken up, and the principal parties arrested. They have been doing an extensive husiness, entering stores, and committing petry thefts on the Raileval trains. Their transactions have been most advoide performed, and it is probable that they would still have escaped detection if one of the party had not turned. State a evidence, and exposed the gang. A large quantity of stolen property has been recovered. It was nearly packed, and ready for a market.

MURDER-TRIAL POSTPONED Cirvation Thursday, Feb. 15, 1835.
The new trial of Packs, once convicted at Akron for the murder of Beatson, appointed for to-day, has been nestponed till March 8, on account of defense

THE MAILS MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE.

THE MAILS—MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE.

BALTHOOK, Thursday, Fab. 15, 1855.

Now-Orleans papers of Friday received: they contain no news. Eighteen mails from St. Louis were received here to night.

J. B. Sargent, Unief Engineer of the Harlom Railroad, Strived here from Washington this morning, and has mysteriously disappeared. He has been ill, and much anxiety is felt by his friends here.

FROM THE WEST.

BUFFALO, Thursday, Feb. 15, 1855.

Full files of St. Louis papers from Jan. 23 to Feb. 10, being the first received for nearly three weeks, reached us this morning, but we find in thom no news of importance not annicipated by telegraph.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Feb. 11, 1855.

River open and rising. Business dull. Eastern Exchange three-quarters premiums. We have had very heavy rains.

THE ASIA AT BOSTON.

Boston, Thursday, Feb. 15, 1855.

The steamship Asia reached her dock here about 11 o'clock this morning, and the mails were dispatched in the afternoon train for New-York. WEATHER REPORTS.

WEATHER REPORTS.

CLEVELAND, Thursday, Feb. 15-9 P. M.

The weather is growing colder here, but it is still moderate. A light snow has been falling since dark.

Sandessy, Thursday, Feb. 13-9 P. M.

The thermemeter now stands at 28 deg. above zero. Wind north-west. Weather cold and snowing lightly.

zero. lightly. CHICAGO, Thursday, Feb. 15-9 P. M.

Chicago, Thursday, Feb. 15-9 P. M.
The weather is quite moderate, with the appearance of more snew.

Dernott, Thursday, Feb. 15-9 P. M.
The weather here to day has been moderately cold. There has been a slight fail of anow to-day.

Totario, Thursday, Feb. 15-9 P. M.
The weather is quite cold. It is now freezing and

PHILADELPHIA Thursday, Feb. 15, 1855.

No material damage from freebets on the Schuvlkill and Lehigh Rivers has been sustained. The Caasis are uninjured. The ice in the Delaware has
broken up and is floating off.

At Harrisburg, the Susquehanna remains ice-

River rising, but full of ice. No arrivals or depart-ures yet. Weather turning cold again. Business

XXXIIID CONGRESS. SECOND SESSION.

The following proceedings in the Senate of the United States on Wednesday, did not reach us in time for insertion in our Morning Edition of vesterday:

A communication was received from the Secretary of War, giving further information with regard to the alleged interference of officers of the army with lands reserved in Kansas for the Delaware Indians. On motion of Mr. CLAYTON, the Committee on the Library was instructed to inquire into the expediency of publishing the Works of Jefferson, Hamilton and Madison, and the Papers and Correspondence of James Monroe.

On motion of Mr. CASS, the Committee on Pensions was directed to inquire into the propriety of

sions was directed to inquire into the propriety of paying all the Revolutionary soldiers and officers w living, one hundred dollars per asnum from the of January last, where their pensions are less

an that sum.

The bill authorizing the holding of an additional arm of the Circuit Court of the United States for issouri, was amended so as to include the District

Bills were also passed.

Bills were also passed, providing for the erection of a Military Hospital near Pembina River, Minnesota; for the relief of families; for the benefit of the officers and crew of the United States ship Sea Gull; and for the establishment of a Land District in Ore-The amendment to the Indian Appropriation bill,

The amendment to the Indian Appropriation bill, pending at the adjournment, yesterday, respecting the payment of the claim of R. W. Thompson, was opposed by Mears. Bayard and Stuart—the latter reading from official documents to show that Thompson held intercourse with the Indians, contrary to law.

Mr. BEOWN replied, setting forth that Thompson of only urged, but obtained for the Indians an equitable claim which our Government was inclined to

HOUSTON-When the Government does not keep faith with the Indians, it does not seem very disreputable for private individuals to follow their amendment was then lost. Year, 19;

Mr. BROWN then introduced an order requiring the Second Controller of the Treasury to examine the claim of Thompson, and report to next Congress whether anything, and how much, was due him. Neg-

whether anything, and how much, was due him. Negatived by a vote of 19 to 14.

Mr. WELLER rose to order, that the Senate, for the residue of the Session meet at 11 o'clock. The order was reconsidered and laid on the table.

An Executive Session was held at which the nomination of Oliver H. Perry, as Consul to Canton, was referred. At a quarter to 5 o'clock, upon division, there being but 12 mators present, the Senate adjourned.

SENATE ... WASHINGTON, Feb. 15, 1855. Mr. SEWARD, from the Committee on Commerce, arked the consideration of the bill regulating the carlege of passengers in steamships and other vessels. The bill was read twice and put upon its passage.

Mr. BENJAMIN—I sak that the further reading of

the bill be suspended while I make a statement in re-lation to it to the Senate. The Senate is aware that lation to it to the Senate. The Senate is aware that the subject of a passenger law was referred, at the last ression, to a Special Committee, of which the Hon Senator from New York, now absent in consequence of ill-health, Mr. Fish, was Chairman, and this bill is now reported from the Committee on Commerce. I assented to it reinctantly, because prior to the departure of that Hon. Senator from New-York, he being satisfied that there was no time for his bill to pass at this session, he requested me to pay especial strention to it, and not allow action on it during his absence. I withdrew my opposition to the reporting of the present bill in the Committee on Commerce upon statements being made that that Senator had secented to the modification of the bill which he, as Chairman of the Select Committee, has reported

to the Senate. I have since received a letter bould bim, from which I ascertain that these etalements were erromous, and that he still adheres to the bit as reported by the Select Committee, and which is the fruit of much labor and the gathering tagether a the fruit of much labor and the gathering together of much information from all parts of the Union. I think, mader the circumstances, the Sauste will ast be disposed to put this bill upon in passage in the

be disposed to put this bill upon in passage in this heaty manner.

Mr SEWARD—Mr President my astronom of all league, Mr Fish submitted at the last session a mation to have a Special Committee appointed for the purpose of considering the deficies to the Passage laws and that Committee appointed for the present of the session a function of the session and that Committee a reported a halto remely those defects. Mr Fish was leaving born the other day, when a tumber of Now York inschants appeared, and rated there was great embarraneous in their City, resulting from the solium of vession wing to the misconstruction of the existing laws. They called on the Treasury Department, and that Department framed a bill which is availy like this and they requested me to introduce the bill formy of answered that if it condicted with the bill of my estimated that if it condicted with the bill of my estimated that if it condicted with the bill of my estimated to my ending in. They reported to me that he assessed to mad approved of the introduced to me that he assessed to my ending in the Senator from Louisiana, one of my associates on the Committee on Commerce to obtain his congretation. Committee on Commerce to obtain his conspection. He told me he had been requested by my colleague to watch his own hell, and not to consent to or parait the passage of snother, proposed by the citizens of New-York. Thirempon I refrained, and advand the parties in New York of the circumstances. They required to me that adhead had not seen my colleague, he had assented to it, and they produced to me a letter from the Sections of the Treasure, saying that the Department understood him to have assented to it. Under these circumstances, the bill of my colleague, are referred, on the motion of my colleague, aft. Geria, to the Committee on Commerce, by whom, restored a more ing. I was upanituously instructed to reach the bill and urge its passage, and acting upon the information which he then he had, be concurred in that recommendation. Thus the bill came here in the shape in which it was sent from the Treasury De nactured. Now, my friend from Louisians, who has just come into the Senate during the second reading of the bill, says that he has just now received late information from my colleague, Mr. Fish, in which is more formation from my colleague, Mr. Fish, in which is more formaticately within his presentation than mine, that is sufficient to induce me to consent that the matter lie over notil we here forther from his.

otil we bear further from him. Mr. BENJAMIN - I have but one word of further Mr. BENJAMIN —I have but one word of further explanation, and it is simply to say, in justice to the Senator from New York new present, that when I informed him of the desire of me colleague that the builthough be deferred until be could return to have section on it, he obserfully yielded, and did not insist on this bill until he had been informed that his colleague

this bill mittli he had been informed that his colleague had yielded his objections.

The following is the letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, alleded to by Mr. Se ward.

Bis: I have the honor in school-induction of 1830.

Bis: I have the honor in school-induction of your communication of the 21 inst. I have the honor in school-induction of the 21 inst. I have the secretary in copy of a hill regulation the early had to be the school-induced which also offer years he are the following the honor had been been prepared by this Department, and in reply the three that the Department represent the standard alleded in question at the school of the school of the school of the school of the propose the action of the school of the school of the propose the chapter, as assumed have been distributed for the Commister on Commister on Commister on the school of the Commister on Commission on Com

To the Hen. Ww. H. Sawano, U. S. Sasaior.

The bill was then laid over.

Mr. TOUCEY introduced a bill to increase the salaries of the Judy so of the Supreme Court, which was passed by 30 Years to 15 Nave.

Mr. HOUSTON notified the Senate that there was a persphiet, vilitying him, from the pen of Thomas J. Green, which had been laid on Sanators desks. He then gave Mr. Green a tremendous lashing.

Mr. CASS said he did not believe a word of such charges—whereupon the subject was dropped.

The Committee on Foreign Relations resorted a bill appropriating \$15,000 to Commodore Perry on account of his diplomatic services at Japan.

A bill to charge the boundaries of the land districts of lows was passed.

The Senate adhering to its amendments with regard to the Swamp Land bill, asked for a Committee of Conference.

f Conference. The Pacific Railroad bill, after a short debate, get

precedence over the District of Columbia and Rail-road Iron bills.

Mr. GWIN moved Judge Douglas's bill, preposing northern, southern and central routes, as a substitute for the original bill reported by the Select

Committee.

This substitute was received as an amendment, by a vote of 23 Yeas, 22 Nays, and will be considered

The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

HOUSE OF REPRESENCE ATTYPES.

The SPEAKER announced the first business in order to be Bernett's bill, granting lands equally to the reveral States for railroad and achood purposes, and that Mr. Hamilton was entitled to the floor.

Mr HAVEN appealed to him to yield it with the view of going into Committee of the Whole on this State of the Union on Appropriation Biles.

There were but fourteen remaining days of the Session, and those bills may be lost unless they are at once acted on.

Session, and those bills may be lost unless they are at ence acted on.

Mr. HOUSTON—No doubt of it.

Mr. HAMILTON then moved that Mr. Bannett's bill be committed to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, and demanded the previous question, pending which the House went into Committee on the Mail Steamer Appropriation bill.

Mr. OLDS offered an anneadment appropriating \$2.5 000 for the transportation of the mails from Naw York to Liverpool and back, and repealing that part of the deficiency bill of 1250, which directs the Sacretary of the Nawy to terminate the arrangement for the additional allowance to the Collins line, provided Collins and his associates shall proceed, with all due diligence, to build another a campain; in accordance with the terms of the contract, and have the same ready for mail cervice in two years from the passage dy for mail service in two years from the oassan

piration of said two years, every fortnight, free of charge to the Government, until the new attempts shall have commerced said service. Mr. Olds pre-suming the amendment was unfortened, would no trouble the House with a speech unless the proposi-

trouble the House with a speech amors the proposition should be opposed.

A VOICE—"Opposed."

Mr. TWEED inquired whether there has not been
a proposal to carry the mail between New York and
Liverpool at a less rate than was paid to Mr. Collins.

VOICES—"Yes, less than one half."

Mr. OLDS replied—Such a proposition has been
rade.

Mr. SMITH (Va.) objected to the gentleman post-

Mr. SMITH (Va.) objected to the gentleman postponing his report, under the idea that the House understood the subject. He wanted the gentleman to
give a reason for this enormous appropriation, especially as proposals had been made to perform the
zervice for one-half the money now paid.

Mr. OLDS remarked that he was heretofore favorable to giving notice for a cessation of the extra compersation, but subsequent investigation has conviaced
him that justice to Mr. Collins required the money to
the American name and skill on the ocean than all the
Government steamers put together.

Mr. SOLLERS inquired whether stock in the Collins line is not held by British capitalists.

Mr. OLDS expressed the bolief that not a single
dollar of the line is owned abroad, and spoke in high
praise of the beauty, model, and excellence of construction of the Collins steamers. That line must go
down if this appropriation is withheld. No donot
Mr. Collins could perform the service for much less
in each vessels as the North Star, but not in steamers
like the Atlantic Baltic, and Pacific. The new
steamer Adriatic will not, he vantured to say, be excelled by any on the ocean. Mr. Collins has more
has new formed his require representative in. We live in like the Atlantic, Ballick, and Facility, Ins. his vietnemer Adristic will not, he vantured to say, be excelled by any on the ocean. Mr. Collins has more han performed his regular engagement. We live in a fasting: we have fish horses and pretty woman—laughter—and we want the factest steamers in the world. The Collins line cannot be sustained, unless extra compensation be allowed. Never yet has the Company been able to declare a dividend on the capital stock; and within a few weeks the stock has been sold for sixty cents on the dollar. As to the unsuitableness of these steamers for war, the idea originated among the old fogies of the Navy Department. Every vessel—no matter how perfect the model, how excellent her moving qualities—receives their coordemation, unless built under their own supervision. He referred to the testimony of Commodore Stewart, and others, to show the superiority of the vessels of the Collins line, and that they can be appropriated to war purposes.